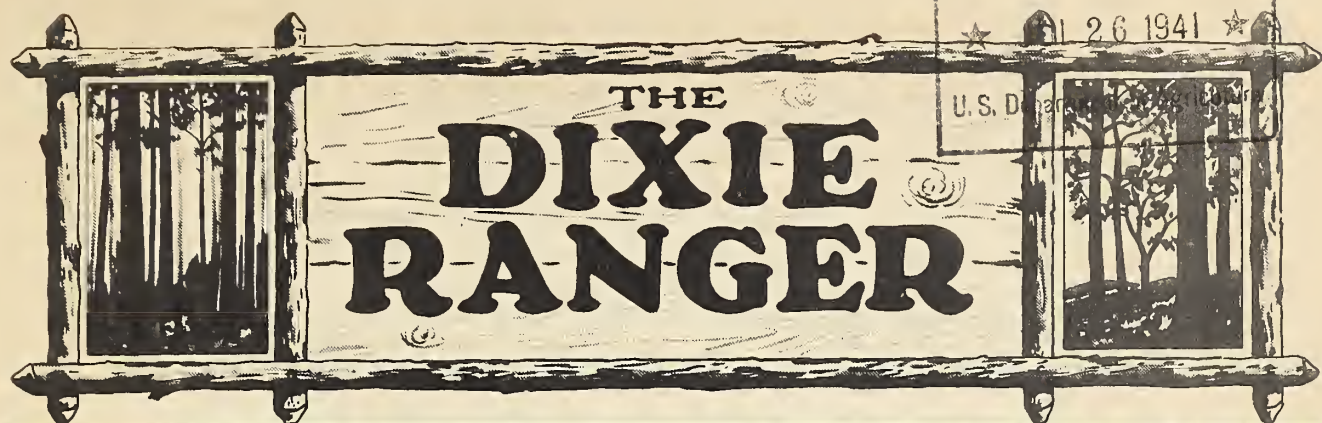
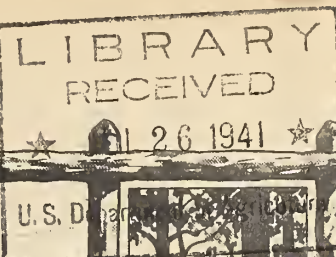


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SELF-DISCIPLINE

By

Paul H. Roberts

Individual initiative, self-reliance, and willingness to exercise individual judgment are excellent characteristics, and there is wide latitude within a new and far-flung organization such as this for the exercise of them. In fact, it is essential that personnel in key positions, particularly, exercise these characteristics to a marked degree if they are to redeem their responsibilities.

But an organization of this kind has objectives and purposes toward the accomplishment of which must be directed the efforts of all its components. Furthermore, the accomplishment of these common purposes necessitates, within the range of recognized variability in conditions and situations, uniformity of action by individuals and the various units of the whole organization. This in turn requires the establishment of policies, plans of action, and technical and operating standards of performance which serve as general controls over the character of the work done and provide in part the necessary guidance and direction to the whole effort. Thus, these things impose restraints upon individual initiative and independence of action and the exercise of individual judgment.

However, all the policies, plans, and standards of performance that could be devised would be ineffectual in attaining application of the full power of accomplishment of a widely scattered organization of this kind unless individuals in key positions are capable of self-imposed restraints upon their own actions. The organization as such must have discipline, but by far the most important element in good organizational discipline is that imposed by the individual upon himself.

Such self-discipline finds its roots in many sources. Part of it lies in the inherent characteristics of the individual - in his ability to recognize and overcome or offset his own weakness, properly appraise his own strengths, and free himself of prejudices; and in his ability to distinguish between situations where he should rely upon himself, and those where he should seek advice from his superior officers. It springs from the depth of his belief in the worth-whileness of the work; from loyalty to the job and the organization of which he is a part; from his own processes of thinking about the job and personal desire to make his maximum contribution to it; from his thoroughness of understanding and knowledge of the job; from his comprehension of the necessity for controls on his own actions; and from recognition of the need for dovetailing teamwork and the best in individual effort.

- - - Plains Forester

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### IMPRESSIONS

Medical science for many years has been working to prevent disease rather than merely to cure patients after they have been stricken. This led directly to vaccination, which certainly has saved millions of people from smallpox; to cleaning up mosquitoes causing yellow fever, which has practically banished this disease from earth; and to "shots" which have made that scourge of former years - typhoid fever - a thing almost extinct. Medical science is still working hard to develop other preventive measures which will banish still other diseases from earth.

In our fire work we also have gone along this path. Think of the emphasis put on fire prevention. Think of the literature on fire prevention which annually is sent out by the Forest Service and other forestry organizations, or the newspaper publicity, the speeches, talks, and movies, as well as other educational activities to create a fire-conscious public which will not burn up its own forests. Or, consider the law enforcement, the primary purpose of which is fire prevention. The judge puts a man in jail or fines him for setting or leaving a fire, - not alone to punish him for a misdeed but also to prevent him and others from setting or leaving still more fires in the future.

The educational program - the talks, movies, etc. - are doing a lot to prevent forest fires. The ordinary man does not deliberately set fires, and if he leaves one it ordinarily is through thoughtlessness. When he is shown the damage his thoughtlessness may cause, he is generally converted to fire prevention, for, as a good citizen, he does not want to damage others. There are a few, however, who do not care, who cannot be persuaded to prevent fires, or who deliberately set fires. Educational methods ordinarily do little good here and to deal with this small minority, it has been necessary to enact fire laws prescribing fines and jail sentences.

Without the support and backing of these fire laws I doubt whether the educational campaign would have been even reasonably successful. In support of this viewpoint is the fact that the greatest man-caused fire troubles occur in those places where it is difficult or impossible to obtain convictions for violation of fire laws. One hears frequent complaints from state officials that fire control is more easily secured on national forests than on state or private lands because the Forest Service can secure convictions in Federal courts whereas they cannot be secured in State courts. Is this not good evidence that the educational campaign supported by a fire law which is being enforced is leading to the desired results? Would not fire control on private lands be far ahead if the states could secure convictions of fire bugs?

Now, important as forest fire control is, it is not all there is to forestry, and timber cannot be raised with fire control alone. Manifestly, there must be something on the ground to protect to make protection worthwhile, and the greater the timber value, the more worthwhile it is to protect it. Certainly it is the height of folly to spend money protecting a resource and then allow its destruction through unwise grazing, or improper cutting practices, or poor methods of regeneration, and the like. Yet this is exactly what is going on over large areas of southern forests. It is true that not many acres under fire control are being totally devastated by other unsound practices, yet a majority of the forests are growing only a fraction of the timber they should because of improper cutting or grazing practices.

For a good many years foresters have been waging an educational campaign to secure proper forest management. State foresters, extension foresters, and foresters of the Forest Service have talked to groups and individuals about proper cuttings. Much literature has been distributed and there are numerous demonstrations of proper cutting ranging from small cutting plots to whole national forests. Yet good cutting practices on private lands lag far behind what they should be. In general, the small owner is the greatest offender, although there are still some large holdings being clear cut and devastated.

The main reason for this very slow progress is lack of support of the educational campaign through proper laws requiring cutting practices which would keep forest lands reasonably productive -- yes, regulation laws. Such laws would no more harm the man who is handling his lands properly than do the fire laws, but, instead, they would give him added protection. On the other hand they would allow the public to get after the "chiseler".

There is nothing mysterious about regulation, nor can any thinking man put it down as "regimentation" or high-handed interference by the public with property rights. It is merely the logical support to an educational campaign to make our forests take their proper place in the economic development of our country.

Does anyone think that the educational campaign for fire prevention would have gotten as far as it has without the support of fire laws? Is there any more reason to believe that proper forest practices can be secured without supporting regulatory laws? Some may think so. I don't, and it hasn't been done anywhere yet.

--- Joseph C. Kircher,  
Regional Forester

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#### SPRING FOX HUNT

Since 1936 and 1937, when the Texas Fox and Wolf Hunters Association held their annual meet at Camp Jim McLean on the Davy Crockett, fox hunting, one of the major sports in Texas, has been limited to small groups of hunters from nearby cities and towns.

However, on April 20, 21 and 22, the Cherokee County Fox Hunters' Association, cooperating with the associations from Anderson and Houston Counties, held a spring hunt, proclaimed to be one of the largest combined spring hunts in Texas.

The three-day meet created considerable interest and several hundred hunters were present. During the business meeting a permanent organization was set up and named the Davy Crockett Fox Hunters Spring Hunt. Annually each spring, this organization plans to hold a hunt on the Davy Crockett. Other county associations will be invited to attend the hunt.

During this first hunt a meeting of the Directors of the Texas Fox and Wolf Hunters' Association was held. The major purpose of this meeting was to select a location for the 50th Anniversary Fox Hunt to be held this fall. At the close of the meeting the desired location had not been selected and, accordingly, a special committee was named to accomplish this work.

---- Gilbert H. Stradt  
Texas

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#### 4 - H CLUB SCHOLARSHIP

A new 4-H Club scholarship has been established by Alpha Gamma Rho, a national agriculture fraternity which will award \$200 annually to an outstanding 4-H boy to be used for any full-term course at any State college of agriculture. Each State club leader will nominate two candidates annually, the selection to be made by the extension committee on 4-H Club work or its representatives.

-- Extension Service Review.

## BLITZKRIEG JUSTICE ON THE CONECUH

The following is an amusing incident of blitzkrieg justice on the Conecuh:

At 10:00 a. m. on Thursday, June 12, 1941, a smoke was reported on Five Runs Creek in Section 24, T2N, R15E. Brogden and I took time out from the Bagdad appraisal report to try to discover who the careless fishermen were.

We arrived in Section 24, T2N, R15E about 10:30 a. m., but could find no fire. Via radio, we contacted Open Pond Tower and were told that the smoke had almost disappeared and that it could be in Section 19 instead of Section 24. We proceeded along the west side of Five Runs Creek to the first crossing at Rock Hole Bridge a dead end road turns north along the east side of the Five Runs Creek. Fresh car tracks on this road seemed too full of possibilities to ignore, and besides, the fire crew had, no doubt, already found the smoke since it was no longer visible from Open Pond Tower. We followed the fresh tracks up into Section 6, T2N, R16E where we found the car blocking the road. Curious to know the business of these people on national forest land, and remembering vaguely something about job list A2-3 and D5-1, we got out. From then on things began to happen.

Our curiosity was immediately stimulated by a voice from the creek bank shouting in hushed, desperate tones, "Hey! Yonder they come!" - the fleeting glimpse of a man with a gunny sack running up the creek bank, followed by another man with a garden hoe; and the splash, splash of a couple of clothed bodies that plummeted from the bank into the creek. When we finally ambled over to the creek bank we were confronted by the amusing sight of three men bathing, fully clothed, in very muddy water. Asked how the water was, they said, "fine! It sure is refreshing."

We continued up the creek bank in the direction of the flying hoe and gunny sack man and soon met them returning, but minus hoe and gunny sack. A little farther on we found two garden hoes and then the sack with about 15 pounds of fish in it. A quick glance into the sack revealed a conglomeration of mud, leaves, and every description of fish from one inch to twelve inches. When the hoes and sack were taken back, the men disclaimed ownership and said they had been there only a few minutes. They said they had just arrived from a spot further down the creek where they had been all morning. They insisted they could readily prove their presence at this other place because while they were there a fire got started and almost burned up their car. Sensing that this was the smoke we were hunting, we accepted their offer of taking us to the spot. Upon arrival there they gave a detailed account of how the fire must have started from one of their cagarettes and how they had whipped it out, save for a burning stump. They finally admitted the occurrence of the fire was the cause of their leaving the place.

The men were asked to follow us back to Andalusia. After much pleading -- and a \$15.00 bribe offer to throw away the fish which they did not claim - we started for town.

Upon returning to Andalusia the fish were turned over to the Game Warden who counted them and found 87 game and 76 non-game fish.

The entire party then proceeded to Justice of the Peace T. H. Enzor, where the fire trespass case was first prosecuted. Because they had stopped the spread of the fire, one of them was allowed to assume the responsibility and was given the minimum fine of \$10.00 and \$1.00 cost. Game Warden Durrough then prosecuted the fish trespass case. The net results were total fines of \$16.50 each. The Court emphasized that the minimum fines were the result of a recommendation for leniency by the forest officers and the defendants expressed their appreciation.

At 3:00 p. m. we were back at our appraisal report.

- - - K. Lunnum  
Alabama

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#### LIBRARY LINES

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, by J. M. Gaus and L. O. Wolcott (with a chapter on Budget administration by V. B. Lewis). Public administration service, Chicago, 1940. 534 p., illus. \$4.50. (\$3.00 to members of U. S. D. A.)

Forest Service employees need not be students of government to find interesting reading throughout this book. The important place of the Forest Service in the Department, regarding both time and influence is brought out many times. Also, things of no great importance but interesting are related; for instance, the Forest Service has the only uniformed officials in the Department, and the Forest Service has one of the three Department passenger cars authorized for use within the District of Columbia." Wm. H. Fischer, Regional Office.

THE MIND OF THE SOUTH, by W. J. Cash. Knopf, 1941. 429 p. \$3.75.

Those who have read Jonathan Daniels' "A Southerner discovers the South" will find much stimulation in Cash's analysis and interpretation of Southern "philosophy, temperament, and social customs." An index to names, towns, books and newspapers, and "attitudes" is included.

The Regional Library has the following books also, each of which views "The South" from a different angle: "Culture in the South", edited by Couch; "The South: Its economic - geographic development", by A. E. Parkins; "Southern regions of the United States", by Odum;

"Human geography of the South," by Vance; "These are our lives," a compilation by the Federal Writers' Project of enlightening true stories of Southern workers. Also available are the American Guide books on Florida; Georgia; Mississippi; North Carolina; South Carolina; Tennessee; Texas, and Puerto Rico.

INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING, by Lloyd Morey. 2nd ed.

Wiley, 1940, 320 p., tables. Selected references, p. 311-315.  
\$3.50

A basic volume which deals mainly with principles rather than with details of form or procedure.

THE OFFICE SUPERVISOR: HIS RELATIONS TO PERSONS AND TO WORK, by

H. E. Niles and M. C. H. Niles. Wiley, 1935. 247 p. \$2.00.

A valuable aid for clerks and any person responsible for a group of clerks and the work they carry on. The problems of higher executives are not dealt with directly. Some chapter headings: Training; The basis of dealing with people; Dealing with superiors; Planning the work; Physical factors; Standardization of quantity; Standardization of quality.

SOIL PHYSICS, by L. D. Bayer. Wiley, 1940. 370 p., illus. \$4.00.

The author is Associate Director of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

STATISTICAL METHODS APPLIED TO EXPERIMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AND BIOLOGY,

by G. W. Snedecor. 3rd ed. Iowa State College press, Ames, 1940.  
\$3.75.

Reviews of the books by Bayer and Snedecor appear in "Journal of Forestry" for March 1941.

- - - Rachel Lane,  
Regional Librarian

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#### PROTECTION AGAINST POISON IVY

"Poison ivy can be prevented by using a salve made by adding 10 percent sodium perborate, which may be obtained from any druggist, to ordinary vanishing cream. Rubbed on exposed parts of the body before going into the woods, this salve protects against poison ivy extract and also offers protection against leaves and stems of the plant itself."

--- Progressive Farmer, July 1941.

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## AS THE TWIG IS BENT

Just the other day a sprightly looking young major, lately of the Regional Office dropped in to see us and left on the desk of the Fire Assistant a set of "Instructions to the Regulating Officer - U. S. A.", which covered the movement of troops by rail, and contained among other things the following:

"Dumping of live coals along the tracks is strictly prohibited. Coal could start train fires or forest fires, or might be mistaken by the train crew as sparks from a dragging brake shoe and serious delays follow. Coals should be allowed to cool and dumped from the train only when it is stopped, and then at a place where there is no possibility of future damage by fire."

Yes Frank, you didn't "ferfit" us and we won't "fergit ye".

--- R. M. Conarro  
Regional Office

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## THE FAMILY ALBUM

### THE BISHOP AND THE BOAR

A good story emanates from the Ozark where last fall Loren L. Bishop made some close-in inspections of recreation areas and the various creations and critters thereon. One of the critters encountered was a rather fierce boar, a betusked hog who didn't turn real wild until "encouraged" by Bish.

Perhaps you are old enough to remember that cylindrical phonograph record, "The Preacher and the Bear", which comical rendition megaphoned the pitiable plight of a colored parson treed by a business-sized "bar"; the parson singing plaintively:

"Oh Lawd, didn't yo delivah  
Dan'l fum de lion's den?  
Also delivah Jonah fum the belly ob de whale?  
And den, three Hebrew chillun fum de fiery furnace  
(So de good book do declare)  
Now Lawd-a-Massa if'n yo caint he'p me,  
For goodness sake don' yo he'p that bear!"

Loren didn't get to the singing stage. Seeing the boar, he laid off the recreational improvements long enough to poke jibes and sticks at Brer Boar at rather close range. Result, the boar snorted, make a snoot at the Bish, who out-snooted him back and egged him on. Whereupon the boar charged the Bish, who did just side step enough to save the green tropical worsted by a thread. The local fellows in the party drove off the boar with stones and the Bish sent some pert parting shots after him.

Hurry back to the Ozark, Bish. The boar is patiently waiting for you - so are the recreation improvements.

- - - Chigger Pete

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WORKING ARRANGEMENT NOT AFFECTED BY CHANGE  
IN ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

The following is quoted from a recent letter from the Chief's office:

"It is not believed that the present agreement between the Forest Service and the former Bureau of Public Roads has been affected by the change in the administration of the Bureau of Public Roads, which has become the Public Roads Administration. Unless, therefore, it seems desirable to add other provisions to the agreement, or to obtain modification of clauses of the agreement dated November 30, 1926, the matter will not be taken up with the Public Roads Administration.

"Any arrangement in your Region may, therefore, be made upon the basis of the old agreement."

For the information of the field there is quoted below the agreement between the Bureau of Public Roads and the Forest Service covering the procedure for both Bureaus in fire control, in so far as influenced by forest highway operations by the Bureau of Public Roads or its agents, employees, or contractors:

"1. Agents, employees, and contractors of the Bureau must take immediate action by every means within their power for the suppression of any fires for which they are responsible within, partly within, or threatening the national forests and must report such fires to the nearest known forest officer as promptly as possible. Contractors of the Bureau shall suppress such fires in accordance with the "Forest fire" provisions of their contracts with the Secretary of Agriculture. Salaries or wages of employees of the Bureau engaged in fighting such fires, except those caused by contractors, shall be paid by the Bureau up to the time when the Forest Service takes charge. Expenses incurred by the Bureau in employing extra labor or purchasing supplies or equipment expressly for the purpose of fighting fires, whether employees of the Bureau are responsible for the fires or not, shall be paid from the fire appropriation of the Forest Service.

"2. Fires within, partly within, or threatening a national forest and on or reasonably adjacent to the rights-of-way of Forest Highways and for which the agents, employees, or contractors of the Bureau are not responsible will nevertheless be reported to the nearest known Forest officer immediately. A Forest officer on re-

ceiving such notice will proceed to take charge of the fire but until his arrival all such fires will be handled by the available forces of the Bureau. All expense for labor and supplies furnished by the Bureau and all travel and subsistence of the Bureau officers in connection with such fires will be borne by the Forest Service, wear and tear on equipment furnished by the Bureau and salaries of permanent employees of the Bureau excepted, and labor will be paid at the current fire fighting rates.

"3. Employees, agents, or contractors of the Bureau must obey all State fire prevention laws and the Forest Service must furnish warning signs for all camps of the Bureau within the national forests, to be posted by the Bureau officers. In large camps, a designated Bureau employee should act as fire chief.

"4. In the absence of other sufficient and available help, crews and employees of the Bureau within the National Forests may be called upon by the Forest officers to assist in suppressing fires regardless of their origin and when so called upon shall promptly comply, the same as in case of fires for which the Bureau is responsible, until other suitable fire fighting forces are available. All expenses under this operation are to be handled as set forth in Item 2 above.

"5. During the dangerous fire season, from May 15 to October 31 in the western States, and in other National Forest States during such periods as the District Foresters concerned may designate, all employees, agents, or contractors of the Bureau of Public Roads shall secure brush burning permits from the nearest Forest officer before burning brush in connection with Forest highway operations."

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#### CCC JOB TRAINING AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

The July issue of the SAE Journal reports that A. T. Colwell, President of the Society of Automotive Engineers, on June 11 testified before the Senate Sub-Committee on Educational and Vocational Training in favor of extending the program of the Civilian Conservation Corps to include the training of enrollees as automotive repair mechanics. Speaking as a manufacturer, Mr. Colwell predicted that the present shortage of men with mechanical aptitudes, both in the factories and in the motor vehicle transportation industry, will become more and more severe. In support of the thought that enrollees would be trained to replace experienced maintenance men called for military service. Mr. Colwell said, "We are employing 130 former CCC enrollees in our plant in Cleveland and I am told by our personnel director that they are unusually well disciplined and show every indication of advancing faster than the other young men."

Quoting T. L. Treble, Vice-President of the Society in charge of transportation and maintenance activities, Mr. Colwell estimated that there would be severe shortage of trained mechanics in the highway transportation business as soon as the army began to call to service experienced mechanics from the garages: --"Industry will be forced to replace those trained men with younger men. If operators can choose from

CCC enrollees who have been given preliminary repair training, they would have a better chance to carry on the highly important job of shipping both military and civilian supplies."

Mr. Colwell's statements are indicative of the active interest industry is showing in CCC job-training. Demand for basically trained men, in many trades and crafts, has risen in tempo with the national defense program and will continue to rise as national defense efforts shift into high gear. Where are young men with the requisite preliminary experience to come from?

A writer in the American Magazine recently pointed out after an extensive survey that the CCC is a pool from which many potentially capable employees, already grounded through work, experience, and training in basic skills and knowledge, can be recruited by industry. In conceiving of CCC as a "prep school" for industry, and particularly for national defense industry, the important fact is that CCC has become conditioned to a frequent turnover of enrollee personnel. Even though heavily drained by the recurrent loss of men to industry, the CCC pool can remain "ever normal", for through all its years CCC has had to accustom itself to the rapid turnover of enrollees. Constant training of understudies for key jobs has resulted in little disruption of normal work when key enrollees are promoted from CCC to a job "outside".

As more and more industrialists like Mr. Colwell visualize CCC to be one of the best sources for vitally needed man power in industry's contribution to national defense, we have one more incentive to spur CCC job-training to yet greater activity. It is only natural that all of us have a desire to contribute in some way toward national defense. One important contribution can be made through job-training for CCC enrollees in our camps. It should be encouraging for every CCC foreman to know that in qualifying enrollees to the standards set by the training specifications for truck drivers, tractor operators, grader operators, truck mechanics, and other mechanical jobs, he is training the enrollee not only for his CCC job but is also setting him a measurable distance on the way toward employment in an industry which may need his services greatly in the interests of national defense.

It is a significant fact that industry needs not only mechanics but also clerks, warehousemen, blacksmiths, powder men, telephone linemen and repair men, and men capable of leadership in foreman jobs. For all of these jobs, and many more, the Forest Service camps of this region alone are capable of turning out hundreds of basically trained men whose ability and knowledge has been developed, gauged, and recorded by means of the recognized specifications established for all of these jobs in CCC. Through job-training and practical experience on competently organized work projects, the very existence of which they make possible by the work they do while training, CCC enrollees are fortified with the basic work habits and knowledge to fit readily into industry's national defense efforts.

- - - T. G. Benedict  
Regional CCC Training Officer

"KEEP THEM FLYING!"

Recently a carrier pigeon landed at a ranger station in northern Idaho. It had a numbered aluminum band on its right leg and a numbered rubber band on the left leg. Checkup with the various local authorities indicated that the bird was from some Army Signal Corps School. The local Army Post Commandant suggested that in future similar cases, an Army Post be called for instructions since if the bird belonged to the Army they might want it crated and returned to some point.

Regional Forester Kelley reported the matter to the Chief's office and suggested that information on how carrier pigeons are banded and numbered be secured and relayed to the field. The following is quoted from Mr. Headley's reply.

"At your request I took up this matter of carrier pigeons with the Signal Corps who advised me that whenever a bird comes to roost at a ranger station or other points, it should be given water and fed (as would be done with small chickens) and then when rested allowed to go. When they show up in this manner away from home, it is because of exhaustion or because they were pursued by a hawk. If when rested they refuse to leave, the Signal Corps would not want the bird back anyway, so no effort should be made to ship them.

"For your information, I am advised that the following methods are used for band numbering:

"USA - Means Army - followed by the serial number - and this is followed by the year of birth.

"USN - Means Navy - and this is followed by the serial number.

"AU - Means American Racing Pigeon Union - and this is followed by the year of birth and the serial number.

"IF - Means International Federation of Pigeon Fanciers - and this is followed by the year of birth and the serial number.

"In the case of Army pigeons, there is another band which is inscribed U\*S-which indicates an Army raised bird. This is followed by the year of birth, and then followed by the abbreviation of the Army Post, as for instance - Ft. M - means Fort Monmouth. 4CA means Fourth Corps Area (Fort Benning, Georgia). There are only about 8 Army lefts in the United States."

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About 2,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood a year are now being produced on farm woodlands; forest management probably could multiply this production by three.

## OZARK SEES THE LIGHT

The Ozark Forest Nursery is located on land leased from Arkansas Polytechnic Institute about two miles north of the business district of Russellville, Arkansas on Arkansas Highway No. 7 and comprises besides the seed beds and tilled areas an office, three equipment depots (used for Nursery warehouse, Ozark warehouse, Ozark Repair Shop), an oil house, gasoline pump, wash and grease house, an ice house, extractory, packing house, cone storage sheds, equipment salvage lot or "boneyard". There is no residence at the Nursery and nobody resides there.

There has always been a need to protect government property vandalism and theft at night. At one time a watchman was hired but this did not prove entirely satisfactory. Gasoline, oil, and possibly other items were lost. Apparently there was a need for someone to watch the watchman. So the night watchman was dispensed with - may have been 858ed as "having no further value and destroyed".

The nursery is now fenced with industrial fence and at night the entrance gates are secured with standard Forest Service padlocks. In addition there are several outside lights well placed to light up the grounds. The problem arose of turning on and off these lights. Work ceases at 4:30 p. m. daily except on Saturday when noon is quitting time. No work is performed on Sunday. Thus it either became necessary for somebody to make special trips from home to nursery nights and mornings, on Sundays and holidays, or permit lights to burn during a lot of daylight hours. Nobody gets paid to do this and it was done gratis for a long time by an ERA foreman, John Hamilton. Recently John was reassigned to CCC camp duties, and the nurseryman attended to switching the yard lights on and off. It has been very inconvenient and wasteful of current inasmuch as it is estimated that for nine months of the year there has been an unnecessary daylight consumption of 1200 watts for 4 hours (average) daily. This amounts to over 1300 kilowatt hours annually of electrical energy for which the power company expects and gets pay at \$0.044. Thus we have had an annual waste of about \$57.00.

So for \$56.40 expended for materials and \$50.00 for labor to install, we have the yard lights now controlled by automatic time switch which can be set to light the grounds during dark hours only, and at no inconvenience to anybody. Furthermore, it may become necessary to economize on electrical energy to provide maximum supply for National defense and this little bit may provide a few "bombs for Britain".

- - - Charlie Niles  
Ozark

Over 2500 patents have been granted on railroad tie materials to replace wood - without apparent success.

## CARE OF EQUIPMENT

In the Nickel Steel Topics of June 1941 appears a reproduction of a poster distributed by Koebel Diamond Tool Company of Detroit. This poster portrays a husky workman with a background of factories and transportation representing industry with this wording:

"WHEN ANY MAN ADDS A SINGLE HOUR TO  
THE PRODUCTION LIFE OF A TOOL, OR  
MAKES THAT TOOL DO BETTER WORK, THAT  
MAN MAKES A WORTHWHILE CONTRIBUTION  
TO AMERICAN IDEALS AND TO AMERICA'S  
FUTURE."

This bit of philosophy hits with telling force if allowed a pause for thought. It is most impressive for our job and our daily personal lives. All of us are wasteful in varying degrees, generally so much so as to cause sincere doubt if we are worthy of the present civilization which is mainly a product of good tools. And there'll come a day when we will hold or lose what we have only by our care and use of the things given us - whether it be a wrench or a house or the million items making up a way of living, and which are, in fact, all tools of civilization.

So, --- have you paused lately and - wiped that wrench, smoothed off the burrs, - and oiled that motor after around 150 miles; checked those tires; dusted, oiled and cleaned the type on your typewriter; fixed the wheels on the kid's wagon; oiled the swivel on your chair; picked up a bit of metal for salvage; or painted the old porch chair. And who remembers when we picked up and threw out of the road a rock or piece of timber? Perhaps we wouldn't have to wait for Heaven if every man made a fetish of the care of tools. Let's take a new brace on intentions, and resolve to learn how tools should be cared for and then care for them. The message of the Koebel poster is tremendously significant. Let's take care of what we have. On that policy depends America's future and ours. Pick up, clean up and save for use - good use.

- - - Silas B. Helms  
Ozark

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## RESULTS OF TREE MEASUREMENT

Recently a lump-sum tree measurement sale in the amount of 170 M board feet was made as a means to salvage merchantable timber (in this instance all trees 9" D. B. H. and up were considered merchantable) on the right-of-way secured by the State Highway Department for construction of Highway No. 103 within the Davy Crockett National Forest.

The timber sold for \$7.11 per M and consisted of 1826 trees on an area of approximately 30 acres. Most of the volume was included in the 10, 12 and 14-inch diameter class.

Tree measurement varied in comparison with a 10% check scale of the trees as follows:

GROSS	-	0.02%	(-)
NET	-	2.6%	(-)

The operator practiced close utilization. In many cases the trees were utilized above the 8-inch top diameter.

- - - Gilbert H. Stradt  
Texas

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#### COOPERATION

There has been received in the Regional Office the following copy of an article drafted for THE ECHO, house organ of the Ecusta Paper Corporation, Pisgah Forest, North Carolina:

#### "MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A few days ago I received the following letter from the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pisgah National Forest:

"June 5, 1941

Mr. Harry H. Straus,  
President  
Ecusta Paper Corporation  
Pisgah Forest, N. C.

Dear Mr. Straus:

As a good neighbor of the Pisgah National Forest and its National Game Preserve, I have always found Ecusta and its people interested and helpful in what we are doing there. We have built and maintained and you have enjoyed the use of the many recreational and picnic areas as well as the game hunts and the trout fishing. The ease with which one can reach these areas is no small part of their usefulness to you.

Unfortunately, from time to time, a few selfish persons disregarded the rights of others and, in doing so, deprive the rest of us of our full enjoyment of the Forest. Such an incident was the recent wholesale theft of trout from near our Fish Hatchery. Of course, the offenders will land in prison because the whole power of the Federal law enforcement machinery is thrown into preventing a few men from depriving the rest of us of our own rights and privileges. But meanwhile our streams will lack those 400 eleven-inch rainbows that we had planned to plant. We try our best to prevent such occurrences, but only with your help and that of all your people can we succeed in keeping the resources

and facilities of the Forest open to all.

Sincerely yours,

H. B. Bosworth,  
Forest Supervisor."

"I want to add a few words of my own to the above-quoted letter from Supervisor Bosworth, in which I request your whole-hearted cooperation in seeing that the law and the rules and regulations of the Forest Service, as far as fishing and hunting are concerned, are not violated by anyone connected with the Ecusta Paper Corporation, Champagne Paper Corporation, Boucher Cork Company, Inc. or Endless Belt Corporation. The United States Government spends a large amount of money every year to maintain wild life in the forest, so that each and everyone of us can enjoy the benefits of it.

"You all know that only during certain periods in the year are fishing and hunting permitted. We do not want to fish or hunt at any time other than that appointed by the Forest Service.

"I know that each and everyone of our employees will help and see to it that these regulations are not in a single instance violated. I want everyone to be proud of the reputation which our various companies enjoy, and I know I can depend on the cooperation of all of you.

"In future, anyone who is arrested for violating the law will be suspended until he is exonerated and, if convicted, his services will be permanently dispensed with.

Sincerely yours,

Harry H. Straus,  
President."

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#### ARKANSAS PAPER PAYS TRIBUTE TO NELSON

In the June 14 issue of the Fort Smith, Arkansas SOUTHWEST AMERICAN, C. F. Byrns, in his editorial column "Off the Record" pays the following fine tribute to Forest Service personnel and policies:

"Arkansas will lose the services of an able forester and a fine gentleman when A. L. Nelson, Supervisor of the Ouachita National Forest, goes to Washington shortly to take over his new duties as head of the tree planting and nursery section of the division of forest management, United States Forest Service.

"The new job is a promotion for Mr. Nelson. His going leaves to some new man the responsibility for administering the largest of the two national forests in Arkansas.

"In the six years he has spent as supervisor of the Ouachita forest, I have had considerable contact with Mr. Nelson and with the two men who have been supervisors of the Ozark National Forest in the same period. Henry R. Koen was the Ozark Forest Supervisor for many years, until his transfer to the Atlanta office about two years ago. Philip Bryan, formerly on his staff in the Ozark Forest, was promoted to Supervisor in his place. I hope the Forest Service finds some one in Mr. Nelson's organization who is familiar with the local problems of the Ouachita Forest as Mr. Bryan is with the Ozark. I have found all these men thoroughly competent and sincerely devoted to the true functions of the Forest Service - making the forest contribute its maximum to the well-being of the public to whom it belongs.

"Forestry has been one of my interests for many years. The timber in Arkansas is the State's most valuable single asset, with the possible exception of its agricultural soils. Twenty-two million acres of the State's area - about two-thirds of it - produce timber. Much of that area produces nothing else profitably.

"The wise conservation and use of those forest resources are vital economic problems to our people. The forests, unlike most natural resources or other minerals have been taken from the soil and used, they are gone, and nothing man can do about it will ever put them back. When forests are taken off the soil, they can be replaced by intelligent practice. In Arkansas, pine timber lands, which make up the major part of the Ouachita forests, will produce a harvestable crop about every 30 years. The rate of growth is much more rapid than in forest areas further north.

"Our forest resources have in past years been indefensibly wasted. Forest practice on private as well as public lands have greatly improved in recent years. The example and the missionary work of the United States Forest Service and its men must be credited with much of the improvement."

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#### CHINA GIVES MORE ATTENTION TO FORESTRY

The following letter which the Southern Forest Experiment Station received from Professor Fu-hsin Ch'eng of the Department of Forestry, College of Agriculture, Szechuen University, Chengtu, China; and which appeared in a recent issue of the Service Bulletin indicates that "free and fighting China", between bombings, is providing for more adequate conservation of its forest resources:

"Thank you very much for your letter and kindness in sending over a copy of your Nineteenth Annual Report, together with copies of Station Reports, which, I believe, will reach us in due time.

"In the front we fight our enemies; in the rear we speed up the reconstruction work. Five agricultural colleges each with a forestry department have sprung up during the war time, besides many other technical institutions. Most schools and institutions, which were formerly situated in the war zone, have moved to the interior, but not without serious losses, however. Fortunately our School, situated in the western part of the country, is not much affected, altho we are not able to get any equipment from abroad.

"The enrollment of the forestry students for this College this year is 40, which is about the right number we can handle at present. I am afraid that we have not put enough time in research work on account of the lack of adequate equipment.

"In order to speed up the production of cereals and timber and to bring about the proper utilization of them, the Central Government has created a Department of Agriculture and Forestry, which was inadequately taken care of by the Department of Economics in the past. Now more attention is given to the conservation of the natural forests of the Western Provinces.

"Now the Japs, who started international robbery, have been kept at bay in our country. We are sure that with the aid coming continuously to us from your country, we shall be able to beat the Japs in a year or two and help to get the world in order and peace again."

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#### PERSONNEL CHANGES

Mr. Earl Colley, Assistant Engineering Draftsman in the Regional Division of Engineering, has tendered his resignation to accept another position.

Miss Dorothea E. Williams of Macon, Georgia, has been probationally appointed as Jr. Clerk-Stenographer and is assigned to the Regional Division of Personnel Management.

Probationary appointment has been effected for James P. Dorman as Junior Clerk-Typist in the Mississippi Supervisor's office.

Resignation has been accepted from Fred R. Homan, Assistant Civil Engineer of the Ozark Supervisor's Office, who has accepted a position with the War Department.

Transfer has been effected for Arthur B. Collins, Jr., from the Kisatchie Supervisor's office to the Florida, where he is assigned as Senior Agricultural Aide on the Osceola District.

Probationary appointment has been effected for Miss Florrie L. Reagin as Junior Stenographer, and she has been assigned to the Regional Division of Operation.

Edward P. Zayaz has been transferred from the NEFE to the Mississippi where he is assigned as Assistant Agricultural Aide on the Chickasawhay District.

Junior Landscape Architect Walter D. Popham on the Long Cane District of the South Carolina has resigned to accept another position.

Miss Beatrice B. Miller has been probationally appointed as Jr. Cler-Stenographer in the South Carolina Supervisor's office.

Minor Assistant to Technician Charles D. DeShazor at the Stuart Nursery has tendered his resignation to accept another position.

Probationary appointment has been effected for Mrs. Mary Jo Veazey as Jr. Cler-Stenographer in the Regional Division of Engineering.

Miss Marie Magevney of the Kisatchie Supervisor's office has tendered her resignation to go into business for herself.

Robert E. Flowers, Under Assistant to Technician at Camp South Carolina P-70, has resigned to accept another position.

#### THE LOOKOUT

Associate Regional Forester Stabler is on detail in the Washington office.

The Forest Supervisors and Executive Assistant of the Chattahoochee, Cherokee, Florida, Nantahala, Pisgah and South Carolina National Forests attended a conference in connection with the new budget and accounting system, which was held in the Regional office on June 20-21.

Assistant Regional Forester Bishop has returned from an extended detail to the Washington office.

F. R. Yates, Executive Assistant on the Caribbean is on detail in the Regional Office.

V. B. MacNaughton, Technical Assistant on the Mississippi National Forests is on detail in the Regional Office to assist with the preparation of the R-8 Fire Control Handbook.

The June 5 "TEN YEARS OF PROGRESS EDITION" of the FRANKLIN PRESS gave outstanding mention to the Nantahala National Forest and to Forest Service activities. The feature articles, illustrations, editorial comments and paid advertisements, which gave recognition to the work of the Forest Service, indicate appreciation of what the national forest means to Franklin and the surrounding community. Of particular interest to the Region 8 personnel are the many interesting articles by Mrs. Charles Melichar, wife of the Nantahala Supervisor.

Thomas J. Hunt of the Texas National Forests is on detail in the Division of Operation, Regional Office.

Recent office visitors were:

W. F. Keels, Washington Office  
Henry Hilbun, Solicitor's Office, Washington  
Roy Headley, Washington Office  
Director McArdle, Appalachian Station  
M. E. Andrews, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Atlanta  
C. O. Henderson, " " " " Little Rock  
Supervisor Rasor, Montgomery, Ala.  
Director Demmon, Southern Station  
George M. Gowen, Region 5  
Supervisor Branch, Gainesville, Ga.  
Edward N. Cooper, Project Forester, Pearson, Ga.  
H. C. Carruth, Extension Forester, Athens, Ga.  
L. W. Eberhardt, Extension Forester, Athens, Ga.  
C. A. Gillett, SAL, Norfolk, Va.  
W. C. Hammerle, Columbia, S. C.  
L. C. Hart, Macon, Ga.  
D. J. Weddell, Athens, Ga.  
Major Frank C. Stone, Camp Leo, Virginia

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## A COOPERATIVE FIRE PREVENTION CONTEST

We first became interested in fire prevention contests on the Pisgah after hearing about results in Mississippi and South Carolina. Both of these forests were written for information.

After the various ideas had been collected we scrambled them all together and began to look around for an area to work on. This fact was mentioned to one of the TVA men located here in Asheville, and he became interested because the TVA has been conducting various types of contests in this state and in Tennessee for the past two years. Finally it was decided that a cooperative effort be made in one county which seemed to be confronted with a fire problem. Some Statistical research revealed the fact that Buncombe County had on an average of 110 fires per year. Ten of these were on or endangered the three ranger districts in or adjacent to Buncombe County. Once it was decided to start the contest a meeting was held with representatives of the TVA, the State Forest Service, and Pisgah present. It was agreed that Buncombe County would be selected for the contest, and that the contest would run through the months of February and March, rather bad fire months in the Appalachians.

Study revealed that there were twenty Grammar schools located in forested areas or close to forest land and that there were several others that were either located in the City of Asheville or in an area entirely barren of any forest land. The committee decided to work only with these twenty schools near forest land. A large map of Buncombe County was then laid off in protection zones, one for each school. Care was used to include the area from which the children actually came. These zones varied in size due to the enrollment of the schools and the locality from which the children came. The committee figured that approximately \$125 would be needed for prize money and for plaques which were to be given the winning schools and declamation winners in the contest. All of this money was secured from stores in Asheville, most of them donating from \$10 to \$20 each. In turn they received very good publicity in the local papers and in the two radio programs.

Once definite plans were drawn, newspaper publicity was started; this was handled by one member of the committee. From two to twelve articles were carried each week throughout the contest. Definite plans were drawn up for initiating the program in the schools themselves. The first step was to sell the idea to the County Superintendent of Schools. He immediately became enthusiastic and a special meeting was called of the Principals of the twenty schools concerned. At this meeting the committee was present and explained in detail to the Principals the object and plan for the contest. Two weeks before the contest was to start a motion picture show was scheduled for each school. At each one of the showings the Forest Ranger or a representative of the TVA or State Forest Service made a talk to the entire school and teachers, explaining the contest. Also, enough material was made available for the students to study

many phases of forestry and conservation as a whole with special emphasis on fire prevention. The schools were also given a large map of the county with their particular zones of influence outlined, and they were told that it was their responsibility to prevent fires in that area. It was explained to them that the Forest Ranger or representative of the TVA, or State Forest Service, would be in charge of their school through the contest. The TVA took one group of schools, the State Forest Service took another group of schools, and each of the three Forest Rangers took a group, making five groups in all; thus, one man was in charge of the contest and the group of schools. He was to visit each school weekly to post its map and keep all of the activities going on at the same time. In order to keep interest alive a declamation contest was started in each school about two weeks after the fire prevention contest was under way. Also, the children were given pledge cards to get signed by the individual land owners, pledging the owner to be safe with fire on his own property. Thus, every school child in all the twenty schools, with an enrollment of seven thousand, with all their teachers and principals, were working on the program before they realized it. It is felt that such an intense program cannot help but secure results. Declamation contests were prepared by the children themselves from material made available to them at the start of the program, and each room selected a winner, and finally the winners for the school were selected by the teachers and principal. Then each Ranger held a group contest with the schools in his group competing against one another for cash prizes. The school winner received \$1, the group winner received \$2. Of course, local judges picked the winners. It was interesting to note that 1,057 children prepared and delivered declamations. The children contacted and secured pledge cards from over two thousand land owners, some schools even going so far as to get every owner and renter signed up. A week before the close of the contest a special radio program was arranged with representatives from the three agencies explaining the contest and building up interest for the big radio program which would officially end the contest in two weeks.

The program director for radio station WWNC in Asheville personally conducted the final radio program. The time was 8:00 p. m. and the program got excellent coverage. Three prominent judges were present to select the winning declamation. First, the five representatives of the school groups gave their declamations. The judges immediately retired to select the winners. At the same time the program continued with the announcement of the schools winning the fire prevention contest and presentation of the cash prizes and the beautifully carved wooden plaque to the three principals representing the winning schools. By the time this was accomplished the judges had selected the three winners in the declamation contest. The children were presented with plaques and prize money. Due to the way the program director handled the whole thing, the broadcast was a complete success. It was rather difficult to pick the winning school in the fire prevention contest; however, this right was reserved by the committee and was based on several factors. Several schools had no fires at all, and it was pointed out at the beginning of the contest that the winning school would be selected for the greatest improvement made in fire prevention during the contest. Factors considered were the number of pledge cards signed by the school, number of fires, and the number of entrants in the declamation contest. The committee had a rather hard time picking the winners; however, there were no complaints.

The early part of the spring fire season was rather light; however, the latter part of April and the first part of May have been very dry and though there have been some bad fires in all of the counties around Buncombe, for some reason the number of fires in Buncombe County is lower than last year and the acres burned over much lower than in the past. We are wondering if this can be attributed to the fact that at least seven thousand people know more about preventing fires.

- - - John W. Squires  
Pisgah

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